

NOAA US CTI-Indonesia Initiative: FY2010 Work Plan Summary

Introduction

NOAA will provide technical assistance to Indonesia, as all CT6 countries, through the Regional programs. Additionally, in Year 2, NOAA's Indonesia Mission-funded activities for the US CTI Support Program include the following:

- Improving MPA management & capacity; and
- Strengthening fisheries management & enforcement, particularly with respect to IUU (Illegal, unreported and unregulated) fisheries.

NOAA has a long history of engagement in Indonesia unrelated to USCTI, which will continue and will indirectly support the US CTI efforts. Additionally, several pillars of NOAA's possible engagement in US CTI-Indonesia program, which were encouraged to resubmit for funding in latter years, include: (a) Strengthening institutional capacity, specifically Indonesian Sea Partnership Program (SPP), and (b) increasing ecosystem approaches to fisheries management by enhancing Indonesia's port state measures. To the extent practicable, NOAA will pursue refining programs (a) and (b) for later engagement in the US CTI Support Program.

A. Ecosystem-Based Fishery Management

NOAA will build capacity in Indonesia to provide comprehensive and coordinated fisheries management capacity through enforcement, science and resource management strengthening and coordination. The activities carried out under this program will contribute to the: 1) strengthening of coastal and highly migratory species; 2) mitigation of Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fisheries; 3) coordination and harmonization of enforcement and management activities; 4) fisheries enforcement activities; and 5) integration of regional fisheries management efforts.

Through this Program, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS or NOAA Fisheries) will collaborate on activities that provide contextually appropriate guidance on how to translate the economic, social and ecological policy goals and aspirations of sustainable development into operational objectives, indicators and performance measures. This is not a replacement for, but rather an extension of, current fisheries management practices. The core areas of the Program are:

(1) Strengthening capacity of Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing management in Indonesia

IUU fishing occurs in all capture fisheries and poses a direct and significant threat to effective conservation and management of many fish stocks. By frustrating fishery management objectives, IUU fishing can lead to the collapse of a fishery or seriously impair efforts to rebuild depleted fish stocks. This in turn may result in lost economic and social opportunities, both short-term and long-term. Left unchecked, IUU fishing can completely negate the benefits of effective fisheries management.

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This project will undertake an in-country survey of the Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) capacity in Indonesia to enable the CTI program to identify overlaps and gaps in Indonesia's MCS ability. Enhancing and improving of enforcement through Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) capacity of Indonesia in the CTI region is crucial to the long term sustainability of resources in u.s. the region. The project plan is for OLE and the IMCS Network to design the projects and get local expert/s to undertake the survey. OLE and the IMCS Network will then produce a consolidated report.

This project is an essential first step to determine Indonesia's capability to implement and enforce conservation and management recommendations pursuant from the Indonesia project. It will establish a baseline of the existing knowledge, capacity and training, therefore meaning programs to build and enhance the existing capacity will be developed. The study will guide further projects as well as the nature and extent of resource management actions that could be implemented, including liaison with regional partners with strong MCS operational ability such as Australia. From experience elsewhere, the overall training program will concentrate on the practical aspects of fisheries enforcement, such as surveillance methods and technology. Using the information gathered in the surveys, a training program will be developed that will equip Indonesian fisheries officers with the skills to undertake operation monitoring, control and surveillance of the fisheries resources under their control. The courses will be developed and presented in Years 2-5 of the project.

Short-term Deliverables:

- Development of a MCS survey questionnaire for Indonesia
- Completion of MCS survey in the main fishing areas and ports in Indonesia
- Completing the National MCS survey
- Consolidated MCS survey for Indonesia

5-Year Deliverables:

- A definitive country survey of MCS in Indonesia
- Detailed information of the Indonesian MCS process, procedure and input into fisheries management
- A dedicated Indonesian fisheries enforcement and operational MCS training course
- Trained Indonesian fisheries officers cadre
- Recommendations on how to improve MCS to enable increased effectiveness of CTI resources management recommendations

2. Enhancing Indonesia's Port State Measures

Though the program, Enhancing Indonesia's Port State Measures (PSM), was tabled for FY2010, NOAA will continue to the extent practicable to refine the proposal and resubmit for FY2011. A summary of the proposed program is as follows:

NOAA Fisheries will continue developing the proposal to assess current activities and introduce other aspects of Port State Measures (PSM) management to further strengthen Indonesia's effort to manage and benefit from its highly migratory species (HMS) resources. In recent years, there has been a deepening global focus on the role of port States. IUU fishers ultimately need to land or trans-ship their catch in port, and port controls are seen as a cost-effective way to

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combat their fishing activities. Improved strength and coordination of port State measures will be necessary to maximize the benefit from such controls. Port State measures have been increasingly adopted by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), and are also addressed in a number of international instruments. A number of international organizations have promoted or endorsed the FAO Model Scheme, including the UN General Assembly, and have called for a legally binding instrument setting minimum standards for Port State Measures. In continuing to refine its PSM proposals, NOAA intends to submit for review a program that will achieve the following long-term deliverables:

- Action Plan that provides a roadmap for DKP to continue to improve their ability to address IUU;
- Development of a training program for fisheries and other relevant agencies that will apply PSM; and
- A PSM procedure and system that will enable Indonesia to comply with internationally binding rules.

B. Building Capacity in Marine Protected Area Management: “Implement multi-year training program of MMAF and partners and Increase Capacity for Effective Management of MPAs in Indonesia”

NOAA will develop and implement a coordinated and comprehensive capacity building program to: 1) meet the needs of MMAF to effectively manage the coastal and marine resources of Indonesia through the government-to-government transfer of knowledge, skills and technology; 2) for MPA practitioners in priority Indonesia landscapes, to effectively manage MPAs, then incrementally move to additional priority seascapes throughout the CTI.

The project proposal provides capacity development in four strategic areas based on the priorities established by MMAF's Conservation Department, and in coordination with the priorities established by the CTSP work plan. The four strategic areas include: 1) targeting capacity building for the 35 district MPAs; 2) building capacity for the DKP officers of the Technical Implementing Unit who have management oversight over the 8 national MPAs and the Savu Sea Marine National Park; 3) working with DKP on the design and development of an incrementally built "MPA Certification Program"; and 4) providing a NOAA program person to assume a leadership role in directing and developing programs, on-site delivery of programs, cross-coordination within NOAA, across NOAA-DKP programs and connecting to CTSP programs.

1. District MPAs Program

The District MPAs Program represents 35 MPAs, managed by local communities and fisheries officers. The capacity of these sites is generally viewed as quite low, with the MPAs most commonly described as "paper parks". As such, the first year of this program will focus on building an institutional framework for the sites, with incremental steps in subsequent years focusing on providing the managers with the skills and knowledge to implement the institutional framework, then working towards effective management of the MPAs. The first activity will be a MPA-101 training to expose local communities and fisheries officers (considered the

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management team) to the range of responsibilities and programs necessary for effectively managing MPAs. Due to the number of district MPAs, and their geographic expanse, each 5-day training for 30 participants will be offered in the east (Kupang), central (Makasar), and west (Batam) districts. These trainings will be conducted by a roving team consisting of 3 NOAA experts, 2 mentors (ToTs) from the Bird's Head Seascape, and one Indonesian expert. These trainings will be conducted in coordination with the international NGOs and are complemented by activities identified in the CTSP work plan for the District MPAs.

2. Technical Implementing Unit (TIU)

The Technical Implementing Unit consists of DKP officers whose function is to evaluate and address the capacity building needs of the 8 MPAs (eventually 12 total) that have been transferred from the Ministry of Forests to DKP, as well as the recently established Savu Sea Marine National Park. As with the District MPAs, these new DKP-managed MPAs are spread out across the entire country of Indonesia. The Savu Sea resides at the confluence of the Indian and Pacific Oceans and consists of two interconnected MPAs covering 8.6 million acres, and is part of larger Lesser Sunda Seascape covering 110 million acres. Due to the sheer size and expanse of these MPAs, DKP felt it was most prudent to begin this project by evaluating the current level of capacity and priority needs over the next 5 years for capacity building. As such, this project will be kicked-off with the design and implementation of a needs assessment (survey), followed by sample site group interviews, an analysis of the needs assessment, and recommendation of priority needs. The second step is to conduct a capacity building program planning and development workshop targeting the TIU officers. The TIU officers will learn the process for developing, implementing and evaluating capacity building programs, while at the same time designing their own 5-year program. The third step is to conduct the first 6-day capacity building training for 40 TIU officers. This training will be conducted by a team consisting of 3 NOAA experts, 2 mentors (ToTs) from the Bird's Head Seascape, and one Indonesian expert. These trainings will be conducted in coordination with Sea Partnership, the international NGOs; and are complemented by activities identified in the CTSP work plan for both the national MPAs and Savu Sea Marine National Park.

3. MPA Certification Program

The MPA Certification Program is currently in the conceptual stages, however, is amongst the top priorities identified by DKP for the next five years. This program will be two-tiered and targeting: 1) MPA managers and staff throughout Indonesia (DKP civil servants) who want to make MPA management their career path, possibly using the certification program as a stepping stone to a graduate degree in marine resource management or other relevant fields; and, 2) for community or district MPA managers that want to take advantage of the short-term courses offered by the certification program to build their own knowledge and skill base. NOAA's role in the MPA Certification Program is to provide technical expertise and guidance in: the identification of partners for the program, building an institutional framework, determining levels of certification, standards for certification, certifying bodies, curriculum for programs and identifying long-term funding sources. NOAA will provide two technical experts and their engagement may include exchanges with Indonesians going to the U.S. for a study exchange. Program development will be coordinated with the common interest for MPA management

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standardization identified by the CTSP work plan, CI, TNC and WWF. Consideration will be made for delivering programs through the Sea Partnership.

4. NOAA Program Officer

The primary role of the NOAA Program Officer is to provide leadership, guidance and coordination in the initial development and future expansion of the DKP-NOAA program, and, in time, with CTSP.

The NOAA Program Officer will take responsibility for ensuring all DKP-NOAA programs are meeting stated goals, and delivering expected outcomes and outputs. He/she will participate in the design of specifically stated program components; oversee delivery of materials, agendas, curriculum and other collateral material; ensure seamless coordination and collaboration with DKP on program logistics; and participate in the implementation of key capacity building programs.

The NOAA Program Officer will maintain continuous contact with NOAA headquarters in Washington, DC and ensure all NOAA activities are coordinated within and amongst offices and divisions of NOAA; while coordinating with DKP in the other direction. The Program Officer will leverage opportunities to engage and access identified technical expertise from throughout the 13,000 person workforce of NOAA to support the DKP-NOAA program priorities in Indonesia. He/she will provide continuous coordination and communication amongst all NOAA offices providing support for this program, both in the U.S. and while on the ground in Indonesia. In out years, the Program Officer will coordinate with CTSP-NOAA programs ensuring complementary and collaborative efforts are taking place both within in Indonesia and other CT countries, minimizing redundancy and building effective partnerships, efficiencies and quality control in the delivery of goods and services.

Additionally, the Program Officer will provide guidance and coordination on other NOAA programs such as IUU fisheries management. The Program Officer will ensure cross-coordination, when appropriate, between the MPA Capacity Building Program and the Sea Partnership using the structure of the Sea Partnership as an opportunity to institutionalize both training programs and the MPA Certification Program.

The Program Officer will directly coordinate all capacity building logistics with DKP, and will be inclusive of the international NGOs in the planning and implementation of these activities. The Program Coordinator will also work directly with the Human Capacity Division of DKP to ensure integration and institutionalization of the capacity building activities in order to promote the long term viability of the program and leverage additional opportunities for continuing the capacity building program into the future, and continually train new MPA officers.

For the first year of the five-year program, the NOAA Program Officer will be a cost-share position with NOAA's Coral Reef Conservation Program (CRCP), providing 30% of the actual salary costs. It is expected that USAID will commit to funding this position for two years, with the intent of an additional two years of funding as long as performance standards are satisfactorily met.

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5. Program Coordination with CTSP

As a consortium of NGOs that have a well established presence in Indonesia, CTSP offers an opportunity to provide and maintain human resources necessary to carry forward key Capacity Development approaches that are jointly developed with GOI and NOAA. CTSP's member NGOs also have established field teams that will carry forward implementation of skills that are acquired through training and mentoring. The following activities illustrate a tentative list of the types of activities that are currently under discussion to be carried out by CTSP in collaboration with GOI and NOAA:

1. Strengthen Capacity Development Coordination and Collaboration Mechanisms. This will be pursued primarily through the CTI NCC Capacity Development Working Group. In addition we suggest the formation of a multi-agency task force on Capacity Development so that NOAA, CTSP, and other partners can actively coordinate and collaborate.
2. Undertake Needs Assessments and Formulate Capacity Development Strategies for Priority Geographies, Key MPA types, and nationally. This will be pursued for a sub-set of priority geographies that will be identified with DKP. It may also be decided that there should be focused strategies for types of MPAs such as Kabupaten level MPAs and transition sites.
3. Develop Standard (best practice) Methodologies for Key MPA Management Activities. It is highly recommended that relatively standard approaches to key MPA management be developed and form the basis for training and mentoring programs. In this way, DKP trainers and others can feel confident in the development of a straightforward set of approaches that they can share around the country. Some of these approaches are already developed but may need to be refined while others need development
4. Develop Training and Mentoring Programs based on these Standard (best practice) Methodologies. Trainings and mentoring will focus initially on a manageable set of standard approaches for key MPA management skills such as management planning, spatial planning, monitoring etc.
5. Form Teams of Capacity Development Specialists and Mentors in Key Priority Geographies. CTSP will hire as many as four full time Capacity Development Specialists that will each be assigned to work in a Priority Geography or program area. These Specialists will in turn form mentor teams such as those that are being formed in the Bird's Head Seascape.
6. Link these Trainers and Mentors through a Learning Network. Learning networks will periodically bring together Capacity Development Specialists, trainers, mentors, and practitioners to share and learn key skills together.
7. Vertically Integrate DKP National with Capacity Development Actions on the Ground in One or Two Key Priority Geographies. As DKP is looking to develop its ability to delivery successful Capacity Development programs it will be important to link local to national institutions in a manageable number of priority areas.

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8. Institutionalize Capacity Development Approaches in One or More Priority Geographies. Likewise in a manageable number of areas, GOI, CTSP, and NOAA would collaborate to integrate key training and mentoring programs into local institutions for sustained delivery as needed.
9. Build National Level Institutions to help Provide formal National Training Programs (MPA Managers School and CTC). Finally, more formal national programs that may provide certificates or training credentials to practitioners such as park managers etc. will be developed as resources allow.

Collaboration

The intent is that NOAA, CTSP, and GOI will collectively support these types of activities, with each partner making particularly important contributions in specific areas. Given NOAA's strengths including its extensive network of technical experts and its well developed MPA training and mentoring programs it will provide particularly critical support to:

- Undertake Needs Assessments and Formulate Capacity Development Strategies for Priority Geographies, Key MPA types, and Nationally
- Develop Standard (best practice) Methodologies for Key MPA Management Activities.
- Develop Training and Mentoring Programs based on these Standard (best practice) Methodologies.
- Form Teams of Capacity Development Specialists and Mentors in Key Priority Geographies

CTSP and Government are particularly important in providing human resources and long-term commitment to areas such as:

- Strengthening Capacity Development Coordination and Collaboration Mechanisms (primarily the CTI NCC Capacity Development Working Group)
- Forming Teams of Capacity Development Specialists and Mentors in Key Priority Geographies
- Linking these Trainers and Mentors through Appropriate Learning Networks
- Vertically Integrate DKP National with Capacity Development Actions on the Ground in One or Two Key Priority Geographies
- Institutionalizing Capacity Development Approaches in One or More Priority Geographies
- Building National Level Institutions to help Provide formal Training Programs (MPA Managers School and CTC).

To facilitate collaboration, the formation of a joint Task Force between GOI, NOAA, CTSP, and other partners has been proposed.

Short-term Deliverables:

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- A strategic matrix plan for implementation of priority NOAA capacity building activities over the next 5 years in Indonesia and the CT region, including flow charts showing the plan for incremental expansion (including staffing) of: a) MPA management capacity building program in Indonesian seascapes; b) followed by MPA capacity building in seascapes in additional geographies; c) capacity building support for MMAF; d) capacity building for effective and sustainable management of fisheries, and e) strengthening the institutional capacity of the Sea Partnership program.
- Provide identified priority capacity building training courses for DKP -national, fisheries officers and local communities as outlined in each funding scenario.
- MPA training curriculum: including a training manual, agendas, handouts and presentation materials for each capacity building activity.
- Coordination of NOAA-CI based programs in Indonesia pertaining to Strengthening Capacity Building and Institutions and directed specifically at: a) Increasing Fisheries Management Capacity; and b) Building Coastal and Marine Resource Management Capacity.

Long-term Deliverables:

- A coordinated NOAA contribution to increased capacity of DKP to address current, and new and emerging issues that fall within their (jurisdictional) authority through the creation of policy, legal instruments and/or effective management approaches..
- Start to build a body of curriculum and trainings to provide on-going capacity building for MPA practitioners in Indonesia.
- NOAA will coordinate and contribute to increased capacity of DKP to manage fisheries by addressing the most critical threats to sustainable fisheries including effective and coordinated management of highly migratory species and IUU fisheries; and both on-the-water and port enforcement measures.

C. Enhancing Institutional Capacity “Strengthen Capacity of MMAF Sea Partnership Program (SPP)”

Though the program, “Strengthening capacity of MMAF Sea Partnership Program” (SPP), was tabled for FY2010, NOAA will continue to the extent practicable to refine the proposal and resubmit for FY2011. A summary of the proposed program is as follows:

NOAA will work with the MMAF and SPP to enhance their institutional effectiveness in providing education, extension/outreach, applied research, and policy to improve coastal welfare and equity of local Indonesian communities. Short-term outcomes include a national assessment of current capacity of SPP, a USG supported “Train the Trainer” Workshop for 35 SPP members focusing on a national priority topic, and a Bahasa-print of the Coastal Community Resiliency Manual. Long-term objectives include SPP extension agents that have received USG-supported training on extension and priority topics that can serve as a bridge between academia and coastal decision-makers and residents; a strengthened SPP program that provides beneficial science, technical assistance, and capacity building to Indonesia’s marine and coastal management agencies and communities; and SPP Regional Consortia (RCs Etalase) focused

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on national priority need areas such as: coastal community resilience -including adaptation to climate change impacts, MPA effectiveness, mariculture, fisheries and food safety, etc. These RCs will provide integrated research, extension and education activities that increase citizen's understanding and responsible use of Indonesia's ocean and coastal resources and support informed personal, policy and management decisions.

Proposed Long-term Deliverables (assumes additional funding in years 2-5):

- SPP extension agents that have received USG-supported training on extension and priority topics that can serve as a bridge between academia and coastal decision-makers and residents.
- A strengthened SPP program that provides beneficial science, technical assistance, and capacity building to Indonesia's marine and coastal management agencies and communities.
- SPP Regional Consortia (*RCs Etalase*) focused on national priority need areas such as: coastal community resilience -including adaptation to climate change impacts, MPA effectiveness, mariculture, fisheries and food safety, etc. These Centers will provide integrated research, extension and education activities that increase citizen's understanding and responsible use of Indonesia's ocean and coastal resources and support informed personal, policy and management decisions.
- Series of SPP "Best Experiences" learning resource tools.
- Examination of crosscuts with other CTI programs.